## TAMMANY'S NEXT GENERAL

SHAITS OF THREE MEN AMONG WHOM THE CHOICE IS SAID TO LIE.

Mayor Gilray Stance at the Head of the List -Characteristics of Police Commissioner

It is pretty generally agreed among politicians that immediately after the next election, if not some time before it, Richard Croker will have a successor as leader of Tammany Hall, sole, singular, and probably undisputed. It is also agreed among politicians that, as matters now stand, the choice of leader lies between Thomas Francis Gilroy, James J. Martin, and Henry D. Purroy. Some persons unfamiliar with the internal organism of Tammany Hall have taken upon themselves to declare that no individual leader is necessary, and that Tammany could get along just as well without one. Such is not the case. Tammany Hall is more than a hundred years old, and its political traditions, which are very seldom deviated from, prescribe the existence of one man, called a les er. A leader is as necessary to Tammany, which has a thorough military organization. as a general is necessary to an army. Temporarily, or for a shift, a connell of war mar discharge the duties of a retiring, deposed, or incapacitated general, but no one has ever heard of a civilized army which went for a long time without a general, unless, indeed, it went to humiliating defeat.

The leader of Tammany Hall is the general

of the Tammany army. He has thirty chiefs of division otherwise known as district leaders, each now provided with an "associate busimess man," and these in turn have anywhere from twenty-five to fifty-five colonels, known political parlance as "district captains." These are the officers supplemented by some advisory bodies-the committee on finance, committee on speakers, the committee on printing, &c. The management of Tammany Hall is such that, except in the case of a total upheaval within the organization, not only are the position and attributes of the leader clearly defined, but there is usually a second in command who has what may be called, after the fashion of diplomatists, the right of succession." Thus, when the late John Kelly retired, on account of ill health, from the leadership of Tammany Hall in 1885 Richard Croker, his first lightenant. logically and naturally succeeded him. Now that Richard Croker has retired from the cares and responsibilities of actual leadership, Thomas F. Gilroy stands in about the same relation, and, under Tammany traditious, is the man to take his place; but there some reasons which, while they do preclude Mayor Gilroy from succession, militate against such a choice. He is Mayor of the city, and his labors as such are varied and operous, and he lacks therefore the time which, until Jan. 1 at least, is required for the routine work of Tammany leader. Pesides this, the duties of the two posts are not altogether compatible, and the case of Fernando Wood furnishes a sinister precedent of the man who undertook to be Mayor and political leader at the same time. With the growth of the city since, the work of the Mayor and the work of the political leader have both increased. Mr. Wood's leadership. while favorable to his own fortunes, was dis-

while favorable to his own fortunes, was disastrons to Tammany. The ideal Tammany Hall leader must be a man who can keep his own counsel and diplomatize with those who are not of his way of thinking. The position calls for a man of infinite patience, and without that qualify the incumbent need not expect to be successful. An explosive, excitable, petulant or headstrong man is not a sale pilot for the lammany craft, and while these adjectives do not, even in the judgment of his adversaries, describe Mayor titror, he is not, many politicians think, of the right temperament for the place of leader, sapecially if the duties of that post are superadded to those of the Mayor.

On the other hand, Mr. Gifroy is an excellent politician. He has a natural foodness for the science, and a rich store of very valuable ex-

contents of the property of the belience, and a rich store of voto dess for the belience, and a rich store of voto dess for the belience, and a rich store of voto dess for the belience, and a rich store of voto rich end of the property of the bemoerate Union organization, and he was for a long time the field, who keeps his eres often a committee set any one elsewith the personnel of the organization and the field of the Harlem District Court, and managed its business with diligrance and circumspect of the Harlem District Court, and managed its business with diligrance and circumspect of Public Works, and a more efficient tom them funder Sheriff, and Rhaliy formissioner of Public Works, and a more efficient for the Harlem District Court, and was continued to the holding of a public office of a sected of the Harlem District of the Harlem District Court, and watchild man to estatish a seronic, attitle to popularity as Mr. Gifroy had when he was elected Mayor in 1832, but, at the same time, it is not tisually a source of strength to whome a strict performance of his public duty compelled him to disappoint, whereas the elastic the holding of the court of the cou And the second state of th

THAT BULLET-PROOF COAT.

The German Milliary Authorities Find ft Trnty Wonderin Investion

Benzin, May 10,-The German military autherities have at last taken official and interested notice of the alleged bullet-proof coat invented by Herr Dowe, the Mannhelm tailor, and have given their opinion that there is a good deal in the invention after all. Hitherto he military experts through the many months Herr Dowe has been publicly exhibiting and experimenting with his coat, have all along

refused to take any stock whatever in it. All Dowe's efforts have been directed to the end of securing official recognition, and he has tried every means, in the face of general unbellef and much ridicule and contumely, out without avail. The experts doubted the genuineness of his tests, and finally declared that all tests, however seemingly successful in Jemonstrating the impenetrability of the material, were valueless, because the simple impact of the builet would be sufficient to render he soldier insensible, or at least useless as a fighting factor.

Then Dowe said he would offer himself, clad in his bullet proof coat, as a personal experiment, to be shot at under the direction of the authorities. But the authorities promptly forbade him, under penalty of severe punishment, to do anything of the kind. They would not, they said, be participators in mansiaughter, nor would they permit him to attempt sui-

The poor tallor was in despair. He finally decided, all other efforts having failed, to submit himself to the heroic experiment suggested, any way. He succeeded in inducing a number of friends to witness the test and some three weeks ago it was made. First of all a number of builets were fired from rifles at a block of oak, and they penetrated the wood easily and deeply. Then the oak block was covered with some of the bulletproof cloth and several bullets fired at it. Some of the buildes glanced off the cloth, and others stuck fast in it. but the wood beneath

was not even marked. Then Dowe donned a culrass made of the cloth, and one of his friends fired point blank at Herr Dowe with the same ride used for the previous experiments loaded with a similar cartridge. It was an impressive and analous moment. But as the report died away and the smoke lifted flerr Dowe was seen standing erect and smilling, and he said: "I feel nothing." The fullet had struck the cloth and fallento the floor. Several more bullets were fired at the inventor and his invention, some of which stuck fast in the cloth. But he declared he felt no inconvenience whatever. Atterward a horse was covered with a blanket of the cloth and a fuell-lade of builds peppered axinst his sides. The horse-looked up with surprise as the builets attuck the planket, but he spend hay. A well-authenticated report of this private test was circulated, as no harm had resulted, no notice was taken of hierr Dowe's infringement of the law's injunction against him. So he repeated the experiment more publicly a week or so later. cloth, and one of his friends fired point blank

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HANDLING TRUST ESTATES.

BUSINESS THAT HAS GROWN TO ENGRHOUS PROPORTIONS.

Treet Companies Figuring More and More as Executors of Wille and Guardinas-Their Atvantages Over Institutions. It is becoming more and more the fashion of late years for moneyed men who dis and leave their property in trust to name one of the great trust companies in the city as trustee. t is also getting common to make one of these concerns the executor or administrator or guardian of the property of infants. Sometimes a trust company is even made guardian

of the person as well. From practically nothing the business has grown in twenty years to enormous proportions. There is scarcely a trust company in the city without a trusteeship branch where from ten to twenty-five men are employed at nothing but keeping the books of estates for which the company is trustes, executor, or adinistrator. There is one concern of which it is said that if it got no more new business for twenty-five years it could continue all that time to pay good dividends. Trust companies in managing estates are governed by the same laws that bind an individual trustee or executor, and the compensation received is the same. It is fixed by law, and is paid only by order of the court. The amount is small in the case of small estates, and it is not commensurate with the work required in the handling of large estates. The profit in the business comes from the handling of many estates, and in the case of the biggest compa-

nies it is very large indeed. THE SUN reporter went through the trustee department of some of the large companies last week, and learned how the business is carried on from the beginning to the winding up of an estate. The moment an estate is left in the hands of a company, which is the moment a will is probated, a complete set of oks is purchased for it, and thereafter its business is conducted just as if it was the only estate to be eared for. Assume, for instance,

PASSED THE SAVAGES BY.

Impolite Rehavior of the Steamship Corn. In the Straits of Magellan,

If the steamship Coya, which arrived on Saturday from Callao, had had time to stop in mid course she might have brought home an assortment of curios. She was in a hurry, lowever, and she left behind in the Straits of Magellan two canoe loads of very angry savages who came out to trade with her and got very much out of temper when the ship steamed calmly by them without as much as tooting her whistle in salute.

It was on the way down that the brief and informal meeting and parting between the ship and the canoes took place. Capt. Hullah was on deck about 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 20, pacing up and down to keep himself warm for it was littler cold. In spite of a bright sun above, the thermometer marked zero, but there was little wind, and the steamor was forging ahead at full speed in an almost calm sea through the westernmost end of the Straits of Magelian. The good weather was most unusual, for usually the climate there is a combination of rain, hall, and snow stirred up by violent winds, and everybody that could be on deck was there. Consequently there was some stir when the lookout cried:

Small boat on the port bow!" All eyes were turned in the direction indicated. They saw a cance, which had come out from one of the small islands, and was being rapidly propelled by five sturdy men, who every now and then stopped paddling to wave their cars frantically toward the ship.

"They want us to stop for something," said one of the officers. "They seem to want it "They'll cross our bows and lie there waiting

"They'll cross our bows and lie there waiting for us," added another, "See, they've calculated just so as to rub us,"

Well, they won't find it a comfortable meeting," remarked capt. Hollah, "I therecome too near they may get wet. We haven't got any time to lool with savages."

As they spoke, another cames carrying seven people shot out from tehind an island ahead, and the two came close together dead ahead of the ahir. The location had storped padding now, and were holding up what looked like flags in the air, and waving them.

They've got a white flag there," said an old seaman, who knew something of the region

VILLAINS RATHER POPULAR.

MOST ACTORS FIND PLRASURE SUCH PARTS ON THE STAGE.

The Reason to That the Villate Murt Have Brains, While the Hern Norda't-Astrony es Like to Play the Part of Adventurences A confirmed playener out this question and denly the other day to Nelson Wheateroft, who has probably placed more kinds of villain in his line than any other actor on the Ameri Mr. Wheateroft, how does it feel to play the

villain? Isn't it a disagreeable task?" The actor leaned back in his easy chair in his office at the Empire Theatre and simply smiled for a while. The smile seemed to say to the questioner: "What a tremendously mistaken notion you have been nursing."

No, sir," excisimed Mr. Wheateroft, suddonly withdeaving the smile. "It is not a disagreeable task -it is a real pleasure, an intellectual treat. That is, it is a treat if the author has given you the true live type of villain to impersonate. In my time I have played all sorts of roles. I was cast for 450 different parts in my first filteen months on the stage, and I would rather play the villain than the here any time."

Why !" asked the playgoer. "Simply because in modern pieces the villain is the cleverest fellow in the play. He has got to be in order to be tolerated at all. The hero has what you might call all the roughand-tumble work of the play. If the villain is to be knocked down, the hero delivers the blow. If a plot is to be folled, the hero does the folling. Everybody and everything goes easily for him, while the vitlain, on the other hand, does all the thinking. He keeps his bruins going all the time, and I like the villain because I like to think while I am on the stage, and I like to be able to impress the fact that I am thinking upon my audiences

"I have never forgotten what the veteran John Hyder once told me, when he saw the natural hent of my desire. "Wheateroft," said John Ryder once told me, when he saw the natural hent of my desire. 'Wheateroft,' said he, when you play the villain always dress well, and always have well-kept hands and finger nails, for, you know, a villain is a man who is too elever to do any hard work.' Now, I have a natural desire to be well dressed, not in a fonpish sense, and I always have an opportunity to gratify that desire in the latest villains I have played.

"I do not think an actor creates any part. To say that the actor collaborates with the author would be a better way of putting it. It was by such collaboration that the part of the villain in the Lyceum Theatre success. The wile, 'from a comparatively insignificant part became consideuous in its way, it is a constant menial strain to play the villain intelligently, but the actor has his reward for that strain in the consciousness that he has made himself leit by the audience.

The most difficult trait in a villain to portray is abject cowardice. Depicting that trait night after night at the Empire Theatre in 'The Girl I Left Bellind Me' was alwoot exhausting. It let me out of playing villain altegether for a while. The most agreeable type of villain to play is the modern gentleman villain, the man of the world, who believes that the world owes him a living and makes the world sy thim a handsome living. He is your villain with brains.

"I'll tell you a singular thing about stage villains," Mr. Wheateroft continued after a pause.

"What's that?"

rour villain with brains.

Til tell you a singular thing about stage villains." Mr. Wheateroft continued after a pause.

What's that?"

"Outside of New York and the large cities the audiences simply won't have the villain; ther can't tolerate the character at all."

What is true of actors in regard to the part of the adventuress of the stage. In plays of which "Forger! Me. Not." La Belle Russe." and "Zicka" are well recognized types the aiventuress is all pervading, just as "Beery Nary is the most forceful character in. Vanity Fair." A leading actress said the other day that the adequate impersonations of such uniovable types of womanhood yielded a sense of personal triumph. All leading ladies are anxious to try their fortunes in such parts some time because success in them almost invariably ranks as a great artistic triumph. They put the emotional power of the actress to the severest test and afford correspondingly great opportunities for stirring climaxes and effective stage business. The one great weakness of such parts is that they now at the severest test and afford correspondingly great opportunities for stirring climaxes and effective stage business. The one great weakness of such parts is that they now at the severest test and afford correspondingly great opportunities for stirring climaxes and effective stage business. The one great weakness of such parts is that they now the severest complete that it will scarcely ever accept a play in which except a play in which a villain is the chief character. It would be folly for a playwright to write a comedy around a villain, however first class the villain might be. Theatregoers insist that the hero shall be a noule and lovatle man. The only theory upon which I have been able to account for this is that it is simply a natural prejudice such as we find in real life. Everyically lates a villain is the chief character, it would be folly for a playwright to write a comedy around a villain, however first class the villain will sucked."

Any analysis of stage villa edness the more certain and swift his path to success with his audiences.

It Takes a Long Time, Because so Many Bourke Cockran lounges about town in fashion that would seem to indicate that he had nothing to do except to kill time in as languid a manner as possible, until the hour arrived when he could go to sleep and forget for an extended period that time really exists. Apparently people are always talking with him, and to each he inclines a dignified and

rather somnolent ear. So far as public observation is concerned. most of these whispered conferences occur in public restaurants, where Mr. Cockran is a notable figure about luncheon hour. It takes him more time to eat his luncheon than any other man in New York, but this is because the whispered conferences are so numerous that he is constantly interrusted.

His immense head, with its thick crop of hair, is bent toward the whisperers in a half drowsy swing, and after they have finished their tales of wee, or whatever the tales may be. Mr Cockran says a few words, shakes hands abrupily, and takes up his knife and fork again. After he has eaten a few mouthfuls, another client, political friend, or applicant for lavors comes in and drops into the vacant enair which dauair stands beside the lawyer, and whispers a good deal as his predecessor had done.

At the Patarina few days ago, a thick set, amooth-shaven, oily politician from the eastern side of town tin-tood over to the table where Mr. Cockran sat, and, after a few words he got up and gave way to a young attorner. The latter was succeeded in turn by Col. Hain, and rust as that genteman moved out of the door theorge tould, who was passing through the restaurant, stopped, dropned into the vacant chair and whispered a few sectioness sharply in Mr. Cockran's sar. Then he got up and without saying good-by, hurried out of the restaurant, while the big Congressman went His immense head, with its thick crop of

Pastegraphed a Ruttlesanks in the Act of Striking a Mas. From the thit City Decriety

B. G. Peveridge, a well-known local amateur photographer, has secured a snap-shot picture of a rattlesnais billing a man, and as far as known the picture is the only one of the kind in existence. It is hardly necessary to state that it was obtained or ascitent.

By C. J. Reproduct formerly of this city, has been seening a few days in the whock in this victuity assisting indicesnake feet further catch snakes for the latter's museum, and to disparate the process to the friends in Pittaburgh he determined to take a series of photographs. The box of twenty-two anakes already captured, together with the photograph cutti, was taken to a lodge of rocks near Steelysville by it disparate the photograph and the series of photographs with the photograph of the latter's museum, and to a lodge of rocks near Steelysville by it dispared, together with the photographs. The snakes were photographed in different postures and as a cisman at was devided to illustrate how the biggest anake of the lot was captured.

It was placed on the top of a huge mass of

trate how the biggest anake of the lot was captured.

It was placed on the top of a huge mass of rock, and the dector posed as if he had just caught sight of the reptile, and was motioning to tele, who was climbing up the face of the rock. In his anxiety to get a moof pose, Dr. Hernolds failed to notice that while he was getting into position the snake had worked its way to the edge of the rock. When Person this hand over the edge to steady bimself the snake, over the feet long, struct asvagely at the moving finger. He lock my grared tha built of the thumb, cut the skin but did not draw blood, and a quantity of venom-preadities fover the thumb, but was washed off with the scutents of a bottle of ammonia and did not do any damage.

the contents of a bottle of ammonts and did not do any damage.

The photographer was so startled by the snake striking that he convulsively squeezed the bulb consected with the shutter of his samers, and secured what is probably the most unique photograph in the State.

BUNCO IN PICTURE SELLING.

Worthless Canvason Palmed Off on Un-

There is no other business perhaps, which affords so much chance for misrepresentation and false pretence as picture dealing, unless it may be horse trading, three-card monte, or thimblerigging. The obvious moral of this remark is that unless a man is wise in the wares he seeks, and knows what is what, he should have care as to the repute and responsibility of a person who offers him a fine painting at a bargain. These remarks are not meant to reflect upon any established or respectable ploture dealer, but merely to introduce a few instances of how some of the private galleries in the West, in such ciries as Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, and Detroit, for example, have come to contain among their boasted treasures either the shop-worn and discarded surplus of Eastern shops or the forged products of do-

mestic manufacture. When "Paper-collar Joe" done a white tie and shiny silk hat for his purpose and turns connoisseur, it is time for the tyro collector of paintings in Pittsburgh or Milwaukee to be a little cautious. But the man who would promptly inquire into the pedigree and true quality of a diamond offered to him by a plausible stranger would, experience teaches, just as promptly repress his natural suspictons in the presence of a lauded master-piece by some vaunted painter whom no one ever heard of. It would appear that pride of

pictons in the presence of a lauded masterspices by some vaunted painter whom no one
ever heard of. It would appear that pride of
collectorship makes some men who have had
no opportunities of travel or study superhuman's guilible when it comes to buying paintlings. They appear to be ashamed to have
doubt or collisions of their own in the face of
the swindler's confident glorification of this
spiendid masterpiece by the celebrated
failettekniest.

It is not be other day appeared a despatch from Pittsburgh giving particulars of
the arrest of Marsion liesum and John H. Lewis
of New York and George Wilson of Pittsburgh
to on charges of selling alleged fraudujent and
forced vaintines. Mr. Lewis is a weil-known
frame glider. Nothing is known here as to
the merit of the charges against them, which
reats now upon the complaint of a certain selfconstituted connoisseur and collector of Pittsburgh. In this fastance he may be all
wrong in his own unknown. It is a fact, new
with picture sharpers, who swindle confiding
collectors and greatly injure the reputable
dediers, because when their frauls are detected suspicion takes possession of the popular
mind, and the genuine work of art finds no
more sale than did the gold haif cagle that the
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for the sale for many thousands of doi
are so when the sale for many thousands
of doilers worth of boggs picties of the sale for many thousands of doi
are to a woman in a. Western city of a Corot
that was painted in New York. The swindling
even goes as low

sion of his countenance was pleasing and impressive: his abundant locks shone in the pressive; his abundant locks shone in the sunlight that fell upon them. He gave close attention to the speeches, and it was evident that he enjoyed the passages of cloquence not less than the poem of his friend, Mrs. Julia Wari Howe. There were a number of old beople on the platform, but he was by far the oldest person there, though he certainly did not appear to teso. When the certainly did not appear to teso. When the certainly did not appear to teso. When the grass and among the crowd. His step was light, his voice was clear and steady; his ways were friendly. "I have been around here for N7 rears, he said to a Sin reporter, as he began to talk about himself. He was born during the Presidency of Thomas Jefferson, and has seen the population of New York grow from eighty thousand to nearly two millions. He has taken things as they came in life. He has no particular habits of diet. He keeps up with all the events of the times by reading the daily papers. He gives about six hours of the night to sleep, and he quoted a provert of the old times: Six hours for a man, seven for a woman, and eight for a fool." He takes aglass of tallifornia wine before going to bed. In early life, when his father made a milk punen or an eggnox, he got his share of it, as did the other manhers of the family, all of whom have lived lives of sobriety. He liked the old times and likes the new times. He smiled gayly when Tite New reporter railled him by saying it was hard to believe that he could be eighty-seven. Mr. Greene is certainly a well-preserved New Yorker. sunlight that fell upon them. He gave close

How to Moke Discoveries.

From the Charage Record. The roung man on the opposite side of the table studied the bill of fare for some time, while the waiter stool on one leg with his car hold out for the order, and then he said. I want some of that howing and a side order of maple strup, a little of the spinach some maple strup, a little of the spinach some noul out for the order, and then he said. I want some of that housing and a side order of maple agree, a little of the spinach, some sweet even and a cup of chorolate. The waiter slowly moved his lips in amazement and had the order repeated. He smiled and started awar, and the young man looked after him frowning.

Confound these waiters, he said. I suppose they expect every man to order something convectional, like steak and coffee or iver and bacon.

You did put in a queer order, was suggested.

coded.

(in, I don't know. It may turn out to be a good combination. I'm experimenting all the time."

good combination. I'm experimenting all the time.

Let erimenting?

Let: I try new combinations. How did records ever flut out that jelly and roast duck to together? How did they ever got on to spring lamb and mint sauce, ple and cheese, sleas and mushrooms, and so on? Why, by trying new combinations, I order whatever strikes my fancy, and in that way I get some good combinations.

What are some you have discovered?

"Sorambied eggs and cranberry sauce is one, feld roughter that they have been and lemon for is another. Fld you ever dip alices of banana into hot bouillon? Of course not. There are no fixed rules about things, you must experiment.

Ready to Be Accommodated.

F-on the Lexision Econing Journa's A young man entered a store at Caribou the other night and surprised the proprietor by announcing that he wanted to buy a bloydle on the insolvent plan.



KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the

remedy, Syrup of Fig-.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect lananve ; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fever and permanently curing constipation, It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all drug-gists in 50c and \$1 bottles, but it is manfactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

HE'S A FIGHTING OUAKER. His Score of Dead Men to a Little Long Than 100, if You Don't Count Mexicans. From the Indianapolis News.

"The best known man in Arizona to-day." traveller remarked who had just returned from that Territory, "is Commodore Perry Owens, who has been Sheriff of Apache county, City Marshal of Winslow, and is now one of the guards of the Wells-Fargo Express across Arizona. He is an Indianian, who went to Arizonafifteen years ago. I had a long talk with him the other day as he rode on the train, his rifle and a couple of navy sixes within easy reach.

and knew his people. Quakers, who live near Cartersburg, in that county, we were at once on the best of terms. When I asked him if the active life more men than any other mania Arizona he looked pained for a moment. Then

and a Jacque of fine quality. The Jacque was one than the room the active if room the sound han off to if readity part with it for about \$350, which was its real value. The lawyer took it, and a few hours later met Sanches.

It is lawrer took it, and a few hours later met Sanches.

"Well, no, but I got its equivalen," and then he proceeded to tell how he had met a slick desire who wore a high hat and a short front beneath he white evening dress ite. The slick stranger had pictures to sell, and he room the sanches of the sanch

A Bynamite Drama On the High Seas.

From the Lincon Daily Telegraph, The master of the steamer Nessmore, from Boston, arrived in the Thames and reports:

"April 22, in latitude 41 08 N. longitude 50 23 W. sighted a light to the southeast. We immediately altered our course, and bore down toward it, and found it to be a full-rigged ship completely enveloped in frames. When three to four miles distant a terrific explosion occurred, the flames and sparks rising to a height of several hundred feet, when all became dark. We burned blue lights, and proceeded in the direction of the file last seen. At darlight we discovered some wreckage and a small direct loaded with men, who proved to be the crew of twenty hands of the ship i lecostra, of and from Bremerhaven, bound to New York. Capt. Niemeyer reported that the fire was only discovered at 2 A. M., and the explosion, caused by some eighty cases of dynamite, occurred at 4.5 A. M. His crew barely escaped with their lives the lifeboats having been burned before they could get them out. The vessel had entirely disappeared, with the exception of the mirrenmat and the yaris attached, which were floating low in the water and dangerous to shipping. Boston, arrived in the Thames and reports:



Vegetable Compound CURES ALL Ailments of Women.

Lydia

E.

It will entirely cure the worst norms of comale Complaints, all Ovarian toubles, unanimation and Ulcernton, Falling and esplacements of the Womb, and consequent pina. Workness, and is peculiarly adapted to the Company. It has cured more cases of Lencorrises than any remody the world has ever known it is almost infallable in such cases. It has carely stage of development, and cheese any tendency to cancerous humans. That

Bearing-down Feeling

causing pain, weight, and backache, is in-stantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the laws that govern the female system, and is as harmless as water.

All drugglets sell it. Address in confidence, Lutina E Puntinan Mgo, Co., Luin, Mass. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 comb.